

THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The Philadelphia Convention--English Congratulations.

The Czar of Russia Toasts Consolidation in America.

MARCH OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

Eledge of the Russian Peasants to the United States.

ANNEXATION, ABDICATIONS, AND PEACE IN GERMANY.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ENGLAND.

The Regiment Ordered to Canada. London, August 31.--Owing to the official representations of the Canadian Government to the Cabinet here, the 13th regiment of cavalry (Hussars) and the 53d and 61st regiments of infantry have been ordered to Canada.

Why the Regiment are Sent. In consequence of further representations made to the home Government by the Canadian authorities relative to further anticipated troubles on the part of the Fenians from the United States, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion, and a regiment of this arm will probably soon be dispatched from Liverpool to Quebec.

The Philadelphia Convention--British Congratulations to the President and People. London, August 31.--Evening.--The Times of to-day, in a lengthy editorial, "congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States on the deliberations and actions of the Philadelphia Convention," detailed accounts of which were received by steamer yesterday.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Peasantry in Support of the Alliance with America. London, August 30.--News received in this city from Moscow to-day, states that a deputation of Russian peasants, representing that interest, waited on Assistant Secretary Fox, and, in the name of the whole body of the peasantry, congratulated him on the arrival of the United States mission to the empire. Mr. Fox replied, conveying the thanks of the American Government and his own for the compliment, in very happy terms.

Moscow, August 31.--The Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the United States, Mr. Fox, has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia expressive of their fraternal feelings towards the great American republic.

IMPERIAL BANQUET TO THE AMERICANS.

The Czar's Toast for Reunion. St. Petersburg, August 31.--The Emperor Alexander has given a grand banquet in honor of the embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were present.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

London, August 30.--A news report from Russia just to hand in this city states that the cholera is spreading in that country.

PEACE.

The Ratified German Peace Treaty Exchange. London, August 30.--The exchange of the ratified copies of the peace treaty recently negotiated by Austria and Prussia took place between the Austro-Prussian representatives to-day at Prague.

AUSTRIA.

Financial Retrenchment at Court. VIENNA, August 31.--There is a fixed determination to retrench the expenses of the Court greatly.

BAVARIA.

The Treaty of Peace and a Close Union with Prussia. MUNICH, August 30.--The members of both branches of the Legislative Chambers have approved of the Franco-Prussian peace treaty.

HANOVER.

An Envoy from the King to the Czar. St. Petersburg, August 31.--A special envoy from the King of Hanover to the Emperor of Russia has arrived in this city, and had an audience with the Czar.

HESSA DARMSTADT.

Reported Abdication of the Elector. BERLIN, August 31.--There is a rumor current in well-informed circles to-day that the Elector of Hesse will abdicate, if he has not already done so.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Ministry and War Cabinet in Brazil. LONDON, August 31.--By the steamship Brazil, at Southampton, I have received news from Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro on the 8th of August. A new Ministry has been formed in Brazil. The Cabinet policy is for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

An American Apology.

The United States war steamer Myrtle was at Bahia, and on the 23d of July she hoisted the flag of Brazil and saluted it, in apology for the conduct of the United States naval officers in the prisoner Florida affair when in an Imperial and neutral port during the American war.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LONDON, August 31.--Evening.--There is no change to report of the money market, which continues easy. Consols closed at 89 for money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.--Evening.--The cotton market is without activity, but prices are steady. Middling uplands are quoted at 13 1/2. The sales to-day were 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.--Evening.--The breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged. Western mixed corn is quoted at 26s. 8d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.--Evening.--The provisions market is unchanged and dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.--Evening.--The tallow market is active and prices are steady.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Letter of Invitation from the Special Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17.

New York, August 28.--To the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,--Dear and Reverend Sir:--The undersigned have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Soldiers' and Sailors' who honorably served during the late war for the Union, as a special committee to wait upon you, and request your consent to serve as a Chaplain of the Convention, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of the next month.

Your name has been selected by the Executive Committee from sincere admiration of your character, and as the only tribute within their power to pay in acknowledgment of your noble devotion to the cause of the Union, and your earnest and successful efforts in behalf of our soldiers and sailors during the recent war.

The Executive Committee also find in your course since the termination of the struggle substantial harmony with the views to which they desire to give effect in the Convention--your eloquence and the just weight of your name being employed to enforce upon the country a generous and magnanimous policy towards the people of the lately rebellious States, and a prompt reconstruction of the Union under the Constitution as the best means of regaining the national tranquillity which the country so much needs, and readjusting the rights of all sections, under the new order of things, on a basis of law, order, Christian brotherhood, and peace.

In the call for the Convention, which the undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith, you will see fully set forth the motives which actuate the military and naval defenders of the Union in their present unusual course of taking part in a political movement; and it is our hope, as we have always looked to you in the darkest days of the war for inspiration, aid, and cheering sympathy of a noble heart, and never-failing assistance, that you will graciously condescend to invoke the Divine blessing upon the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the United States who served during the late Rebellion, and who approve the restoration policy of President Johnson and the people of the United States by the recent National Convention of Philadelphia--the first Convention since 1860 in which all the States of our beloved Union were represented.

Being an early and favorable reply, we have the honor to be, with very profound respect for your character, and sincere gratitude for your powerful and generous efforts in behalf of the military and naval servants of the country during the late war.

Your obedient friends and servants, Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-General (Chairman); H. W. Slocum, Major-General; Gordon Granger, Major-General, Committee.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Reply.

BREKSKILL, August 30.--Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-General; H. W. Slocum, Major-General; Gordon Granger, Major-General, Committee,--Gentlemen:--I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot, however, accept of the honor, and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their Federal relations.

The theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in Federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the nation.

Every State is bound to accept of the terms before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee accepted of such an offer on the assembling of Congress, and in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States would not have been a blot on the last would have been a source of a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, however justly aggrieved, grows more and more the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the Government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done incessantly, until some great justice--for our Government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits and unacquainted with the instruments which fit a centralized Government to exercise authority in remote States, and to carry out Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be applied to the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half scores of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only unbecomingly to the States, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instruction, preparing our Government to be despotic, and facilitating the people to wretched slavery, which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon the parties, and upon the freedmen.

It is said that, if admitted to Congress, the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats and rule the country. It is true that, if admitted, they will be bound to serve the country. Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war, and the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased? The war has changed, not only institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek out its channel, and to cut away existing slopes and shores of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great arts have been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are now home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increasing wisdom towards intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical sciences, in special questions, as well as in politics, the N

tion feels that the winter is over and a new spring hangs in the horizon, and work is done. The old lady who brags her knitting and the young one with her crochets, have had to desert from their occupations for want of elbow room, and the young ladies have very few facilities for a vigorous use of the fan, which, from the extreme warmth and closeness of the room, is in constant requisition.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

A Paying-Teller Fleeced at Faro--Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars Embezzled from the Nassau Bank--Arrest of the Criminal.

A heavy delation, involving the loss of over \$100,000 by the Nassau Bank, has just been brought to light through the vigilance of the detective police. The criminal is George H. Briggs, the paying-teller of the institution. The impelling motive which led to the commission of the crime was an insatiable love of gambling.

The facts in the case are substantially as follows:--On Wednesday night, the detectives attached to Police Headquarters, informed Inspector Carpenter that a well-dressed man was visiting the different gambling halls on Broadway, and while much excited by wine, was losing large sums of money at "faro."

They had learned that the man was an officer in one of the city banks, and the inference was naturally drawn that he was not using his salary, but that the bank was unwittingly footing the gambler's losses. It was not known, however, which bank the man was attached to, so Inspector Carpenter reported the facts to Saenger, the intended Kennedy the next morning. The latter directed that detectives should watch the movements of the infatuated man that night.

On Thursday night, with regularity, which marks the movements of the gambler, he was once more at his old haunts. He was followed from one gambling saloon to another, and in each one he was fleeced by the owners of those establishments.

During the evening the officers learned that the man's name was George H. Briggs, paying-teller of the Nassau Bank, corner of Beckman and Nassau streets. The officers having become satisfied that the bank had been defrauded, Inspector Carpenter called upon the President, Hamilton Blydenburgh, at the Clarendon Hotel, and laid the facts before him. That gentleman was startled at the disclosure, but would not believe that Briggs could have committed any crime, so great was his confidence in his honesty. Mr. Blydenburgh was induced by the Inspector to make an examination of the books of the paying-teller. He was astonished to find that \$100,000 had been abstracted from the savings funds left in the hands of the paying teller.

Yesterday afternoon Inspector Carpenter arrested Briggs. He was much surprised, but when informed of the nature of the charge, confessed his guilt, and said he had large sums of money at different times, nearly all of which had been lost at play. Sometimes he had staked as high as \$4000 or \$5000 at a time and lost.

Briggs is a married man, about 35 years of age. Heretofore he has borne an irreproachable character and moved in good society.

At present he occupies one of the cells at police headquarters, where he will remain until an investigation is made of the books of the bank.--New York Tribune.

THE RIOT NEAR BALTIMORE.

REAR-ADMIRAL PALMER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. BALTIMORE, September 1.--Nothing more definite is known regarding the Camp Meeting riot on the Washington Railroad at Hanover Switch. It is believed, however, that some of those wounded cannot survive. There is no doubt whatever that the riot was commenced by white rowdies, and that the colored people behaved with propriety.

The U. S. Steamer "Rhode Island."

HALIFAX, September 1.--The U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Commander Fairfax, arrived here on Thursday night with Rear-Admiral Palmer on board.

The usual salute from the Citadel was fired in honor of the Admiral and the United States Consul yesterday morning. Admiral Palmer is the guest of Sir Frederick Williams.

The New Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, September 1.--Mr. Browning, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, appeared at the Department this morning, and was sworn in by Judge Wiley, after which he was formally introduced to the heads of the different Bureaus, and immediately entered upon the duties of his new office.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Third Day's Proceedings--Testimony Corroborative of Clark's Evidence--Scenes in Court, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.--As intimated in my letter of yesterday evening Stuart in his cross-examination succeeded in drawing from the robber Conroy, or Clark, a brief sketch of his antecedents. He is now twenty-five years of age, and was born in the town of Oswego, State of New York. He stayed in his native town until he was nineteen years of age, at which period, in the year 1847, an about the breaking out of the war, he entered the army. He enlisted in the 24th New York Infantry, and went to Elmira, from thence to Washington. He served for two years, and participated in some of the severe battles of the early period of the war. Clark asserts, most positively, that he was honorably discharged, and that he was engaged in the bounty brokerage business, having been justly and lawfully discharged. During these two years that he was in business, he says that he may have enlisted twenty-five, fifty, or perhaps a hundred men. Since his discharge he has not done anything of the kind in New York city. The witness objected much to tell with whom he boarded during this time, as the people were very respectable, and his connection with them might bring them into disrepute.

The name he bore while in New York was Thomas Clark. He denied having anything to do with the Adams Express robbery five years ago, and steadfastly disclaimed all participation in many crimes and misdemeanors in which he was tried, and was acquitted. He denied to Judge Stuart emphatically that he had ever been convicted of a felony in any part of Pennsylvania, but afterwards admitted to Recorder Smith that he was during the war arrested, being found in the company of a man who shot a deserter; that he was confined in the jail at Tonkhanock, Pa., and escaped therefrom before he was brought to this country. While in Pennsylvania he went under the name of Thomas Smith.

HOW HE ESCAPED.

He found in one of the cells of his prison an old sugar, with which he bored through the boards in the floor of one of the cells, and by means of the sugar he effected his escape. He jumped down under the prison wall, and after a good deal of hard work and perseverance he managed to dig himself out. This was the only time, according to his own statement, that he was arrested in his life, until the perpetration of this robbery.

SCENES IN COURT.

The progress of the trial was rather slow to-day, owing to several interruptions from the press of the State require that in all cases of crime, when the punishment is death or imprisonment for life, a grand jury be sworn, and the case be put on for a verdict, or a verdict be returned, as the facts may require. In all other cases of crime the offender is prosecuted on the information or complaint of the State Attorney. Several prisoners are now confined in the jail here charged with offenses which are punishable by imprisonment for life. A Grand Jury was called in this morning, and a charge delivered to them by Judge Pardee.

This is also motion day, and all the lawyers in the county are in attendance. One also selected an occasion for pronouncing a divorce case, when there is no appearance for the respondent. Several of them have been heard to-day. Widows and widowers are made with remarkable celerity. The undersigned is engaged in a brief space of time in a brief space of time. Some of the poor women who desired to have their names changed, and to be recognized as citizens, and ill-used by the hands of their husbands. The husband of one was a drunkard and beat her. Another had a "man" who would not support her. A third was unfaithful to his marriage bed. One tall young farmer called upon to testify as to the habits of the intemperate one, averred that "he saw him drunk, but didn't think he ever saw him dead drunk."

The Court House is, this afternoon, more thronged with both sexes, particularly the ladies, than at any other time of the year. Every inch of space is occupied by a fair damsel, who is unfortunate as to arrive

late, is compelled to stand on the back seats in order to obtain a view of the crime, and lawyers. The old lady who brags her knitting and the young one with her crochets, have had to desert from their occupations for want of elbow room, and the young ladies have very few facilities for a vigorous use of the fan, which, from the extreme warmth and closeness of the room, is in constant requisition.

MANUFACTURERS.

There were a goodly number of witnesses for the prosecution examined to-day. The examination of each took up but a very short time. Their evidence throws but little new light upon the transaction, being merely corroborative of the testimony of Clark.--New York Herald.

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